

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS
FOUND IN NOVEL *THE LOST SYMBOL*
WRITTEN BY DAN BROWN**

THESIS

*Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to
Obtain Strata One (S1) Degree*



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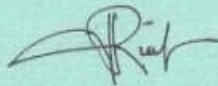
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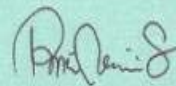
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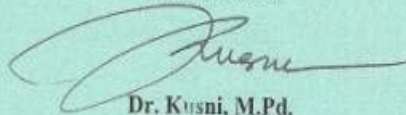


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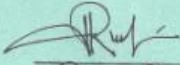
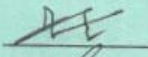
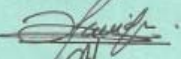
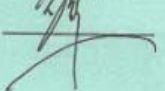
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| ABSTRAK

Dona, Alprima. 2011. *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Novel The Lost Symbol*. Skripsi. Program studi bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Keberadaan *idiom* dalam suatu bahasa memiliki arti penting. *Idiom* digunakan sehari-hari baik dalam percakapan maupun dalam tulisan. Dalam tulisan *idiom* digunakan baik dalam karya ilmiah maupun karya sastra. Karena sifatnya, *idiom* hampir tidak dapat diterjemahkan secara *literally word by word*.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang analisa *idiom* yang terdapat didalam novel “*The Lost Symbol*” karangan novelis Amerika, Dan Brown. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan bentuk, tipe dari makna semantik dari *idiom*, jenis *idiom* dan kecenderungan bentuk idiom terhadap jenis tertentu dari *idiom* yang ditemukan dalam novel tersebut. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian tentang kajian semantik. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Metode ini terdiri dari mengumpulkan data dan menganalisanya untuk menjawab pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan objek penelitian. Data penelitian ini diambil dari novel *The Lost Symbol* karangan Dan Brown.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 315 data idiom dalam novel karangan Dan Brown, untuk bentuk idiom yang paling dominan ditemukan adalah dalam bentuk frasa kata benda yaitu sebanyak 140 data. Selanjutnya ditemukan tiga tipe makna semantik dari *idiom* dalam novel ini yaitu makna konotatif, makna kolokatif dan makna afektif. Sementara jenis idiom dalam novel ini, didominasi oleh total *idiom* yang menimbulkan kesulitan bagi pembaca dalam menginterpretasikan makna dari *idiom* tersebut. Selain itu ditemukan juga bahwa untuk jenis gabungan kata-kata sifat memiliki kecenderungan penuh (100%) terhadap jenis *idiom* sebahagian. Sebaliknya, untuk bentuk kata sifat + frasa kata benda memiliki kecenderungan terhadap jenis *idiom* penuh.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Learning English as a second language can be done through many things. One of them is from novel. Novel is a form of fictional narrative stories that has a single plot which unites the event and characters. In novel, a writer in delivering his ideas depends on his style of language. In the language itself, the writer uses various expressions.

One of the expressions that appear in novel is the idiomatic expression. Idioms are commonly used in the literary works like in novel. The idiom is an expression that consists of two and more words that appear in the form of phrase. This string of words or phrases will create a new meaning. The meaning of the idiom cannot be easily found from their words. An example of this idiomatic expression is “*kick the bucket*”. It can be seen that this expression consists of the word *kick* and *bucket*. While readers find this expression, they will come into their misunderstanding because when translating it word by word, the meaning is not appropriate because the meaning of “*kick the bucket*” itself is “die”. Then in the expression “*a hard nut to crack*”, it means to describe “a difficult problem”, or in “*keep one’s nose clean*” which means to warn someone to lead a correct life.

Seidle and McMordie (1988: 4) said that the idiomatic expression can be used in formal and non formal situation. The formal idiomatic expressions are mostly found in the written more than in spoken language. They are used to distant

relationship between the users of the language. Meanwhile, the non-formal expressions are used in spoken language and in personal letters. They add that the formal idiomatic expressions can appear in the bible or most literary works, such as short stories, fairy tales, poetries and novels. The writer of literary works use idioms to attract readers' attention. They use idioms to express something in different way.

As stated before, the idioms can appear in novel. In America, there are many novelists who have written novel like Peter Benchley, James B Patterson, John Ray Grisham Jr, Robert Ludlum, etc. One of the best writers is Dan Brown specifically in thriller genre. All of his work has got award including his recent novel with the title "*The Lost Symbol*". *The Lost Symbol* novel that published in 2009 got an award from *International Impact Dublin Literary Award* in 2010 as one of the best seller novel. Furthermore, in this novel, the writer used many idiomatic expressions that are not easy to find the meaning directly. The idiomatic expression itself is more dominant appear in this novel. Also, the uniqueness of idiomatic expressions in this novel comes from the meaning which is not easy to understand. For example, *an ace in the hole*, *hit the sack*, *touched base*, *gunned the car up*, *glanced up*, etc. In short, choosing this novel as the object is the appropriate one because the idiomatic expressions in *The Lost Symbol* novel can influence the level of understanding the meaning of the expressions.

This study is important to be researched because of some reasons. First, it can be seen the various idiomatic expressions found in novel. In this case it was found at the novel "*The Lost Symbol*" where as explained before; based on their quantity

this novel contains many idiomatic expressions. Second, in novel there are many idiomatic expressions that are used while the language of novel should be easily understood by the readers. Moreover, some confusion related to the use of idiomatic expressions can be avoided. Third, it can increased someone knowledge about the use of idiomatic expressions in novel.

B. Identification of the Problem

An idiomatic expression is used in literary work, like novel. It is one of linguistics phenomena that are important to study in order to prevent misunderstanding while reading it. It can be analyzed from many aspects of study. It can be analyzed through the study of semantics, pragmatics, syntax, and also morphology. First, idiomatic expression can be analyzed based on semantics point of view. Naturally, idiomatic expression is related to semantic study. In this study, in semantics learn the semantics meaning of idiomatic expressions. The second analysis can be done through pragmatics point of view. The pragmatic point of view studies meaning of idiomatic expressions through contextual meaning. It means that to interpret the meaning of idiomatic expression, the role of context is needed. Next, in syntax, idiomatic expression can be studied about the arrangement of the using of idioms in a sentence. And the last is morphology point of view that can be studied about the structures of idioms as a phrase.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, this research is limited to the idiomatic expression found in novel "*The Lost Symbol*" written by Dan Brown. This

research is studied based on the semantics studies. Moreover, this study only focus on analyzing the forms, kinds, and types of semantics meanings of idiomatic expressions found in novel “*The Lost Symbol*”.

D. Formulation the Problem

Related to the previous background and limitation of the problem, this problem is formulated into: what are forms, kinds, and types of semantics meanings of idiomatic expressions, and the tendency of the forms of idiomatic expressions found in novel “ *The Lost Symbol*”.

E. Research Questions

Based on the formulation of the problem above, this study answered the following questions:

1. What are the forms of idiomatic expressions found in novel “*The Lost Symbol*” written by Dan Brown?
2. What are the kinds of idiomatic expressions found in novel “*The Lost Symbol*” written by Dan Brown?
3. What are the types of semantic meanings of idiomatic expressions found in novel “*The Lost Symbol*” written by Dan Brown?

F. Purposes of the Study

1. Identifying the forms of idomatic expressions found in novel “*The Lost Symbol*” written by Dan Brown.
2. Identifying the kinds of idiomatic expressions found in novel “*The Lost Symbol*” written by Dan Brown.

3. Identifying types of semantic meaning of idiomatic expressions found in novel "*The Lost Symbol*" written by Dan Brown

G. Significances of the Study

Idiomatic expressions are often applied in the utterance of daily conversation and also in literary work like novel. Because of that, a study of idiomatic expressions, related to its violation should be conducted. Concerning to the theory that will be explained in this study, the researcher will raise the reader's awareness in understanding the meanings, kinds and structures of idiomatic expressions used in novel. Besides, it can also increase reader's knowledge and vocabularies of English idiom. Then, the result of this study is expected to give contributions to linguistics field. It means that it will be a documentation of linguistics study in order to give reader's knowledge, information and add reference about idiomatic expressions. Practically, this research is expected to be useful for the English department student who wants to make such a kind of literary works: novel, poetry, or articles, etc.

H. Definitions of Key Terms

1. Idiomatic expressions : common phrases or sayings whose meanings cannot be understood by the individual words or elements that appear in novel "*The Lost Symbol*"
2. "*The Lost Symbol*" novel : it is a novel written by an American best thriller author, Dan Brown. It was published by Doubleday in 2009.

3. Form of idiomatic expression: class of the words which made the idiomatic expressions.
4. Meaning of idiomatic expression: the interpretation that encoded from the element of words as a phrase. This meaning is not getting by combining each word by word but it creates its own meaning.
5. Kind of idiomatic expression: the classification of idiomatic expression that related to the meaning of idiomatic expressions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Studies of Meaning

1. Definition of Meaning

One of the language aspects that commonly become the problem in communication is semantics. It is because semantics studies about the meaning of a language. The meaning itself is functioned as determinant of a successful communication. It means that accepted or not the message from the speaker to listener or writer to the reader depends on understanding the meaning. Palmer (1981:1) says the study of semantics is a technical term used to refer to the study of meaning.

Then, according to Fromkin (1990:205) says that the semantics is the study of linguistics meaning of words, phrases and sentence. In practical of language; spoken or written speaker or writer expect their information can be accepted to their receiver. The information will be understandable if the receiver can get the meaning of the message that has given. So, learning about meaning is very important.

Next, Yule (1996:4) said semantics is the study of relationship between linguistic form and entities in the world. Basically, in language there are rules that sign them or give characteristic of them. The words, phrases, or sentences that describe a language are aimed to have a meaning. Furthermore, they can be a facilitator in communication. In short, this statement describes semantics as how words literally connect to things.

Furthermore, pragmatics also has contribution in meaning. In semantic

but in pragmatics, the context has a role to find the meanings. According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is a study about meaning based on the context. It consists of how speaker arrange what they want to say, whom they are communicate, where and what circumstances they are talking to. So, pragmatics use context as a tool to find meaning of a language.

So, there are two theories about meaning. They are semantics and pragmatics. In semantics, it learns about how a reader or listener understands the meaning of a word, phrases or sentences in communication. While, pragmatics studies meaning which is influenced by the context. But, in this research only the theories of semantic that use because it seen the types of semantic meaning of the idiom in Dan Brown novel.

Learning about meaning is important in this researched. It is because they are needed in the process of analyzing the data related to the researched questions which are types of semantic idiom and kinds of idioms itself. In means that in knowing the types of semantic meaning , the meaning of idiom should be known first as the key to identifying as what types of semantic meaning the idiom has. Then, meaning is also have a role in identifying the kinds of idiom. The meaning here must be clear to know that they are classified into what kinds of idiom they have.

2. Types of Meaning

In the study of semantics, Leech (1983:9) differentiates the meaning into 7 groups. They are explained as follow:

a. Conceptual meaning (it is also called denotative or cognitive meaning)

Conceptual meaning is widely assumed as the central factor in linguistics communication. It can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language. The main reason that makes conceptual meaning become the priority because of the complex and complicated from their arrangement. But, they can be compared and connected with the same structure at phonology language level or syntax. Additionally, the conceptual meaning mostly structures in the form of contrastive structure - . For example: the word “woman”. The meaning of the word “woman” is described into + human, -male, +adult, and it is different with the word “boy” which could be classified +human, +male,-adult.

b. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is defined as a communicative value from an expression which has by virtue of what refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. For example: the word “*woman*”. Based on tconceptual meaning, it can divided into three features; + human, - male, and + adult). Then, the three properties “ *human , male and adult*”.most provide a criterion of the correct use of that word. They include not only physical chaacteristics but also psychological and social properties and extend to features s which are merely typicalrather than invariable

concomitants of woman (experienced in cookery). Shortly, talking about connotation is learning about the real word experienced.

c. Social Meaning

Social meaning are two communication aspects related with to situation. Social meaning is a piece of language in order to show about the the social circumstances of its use. This meaning can be seen in daily communication where one use their dialect. The language that is used making the spaker know about the background of the speaker; their geographycal and social circumtaces "*They chucked a stone at the cops, and then did a bunk with the loot*". From example it may be uttered by two beasts about their bad act in briefly and enjoyingly.

d. Affective meaning

This meaning concerns how language reflects the personal feeling of the speaker, including the attitude to the hearer what is he or she talking about. Affective meaning can be used to express the emotion, for example when speaker adopt an impolite tone to express displeasure. For example: "*i'm terribly sorry to interrupt , but i wonder if you would be so kind as to lower your voice a little*" or another way to say is "*Will you belt up?*" Both of the example above is the same way to say someone emotions' while need someone to keep silent. The first example is used for people who tend to keep balance the norms. But, the second one shows that the emotions of the speaker is said directly without hiding it that prooved by not use more polite words.

e. Reflective meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. For instance, the synonymous expressions, “ *the comforter*” and *the holy ghost*”. Both of them referring to the third person of trinity. The comforter means the strongthener or supporter and sounds more comfort and warm rather than he holy ghost which means awesome.

f. Collocative meaning

This meaning consists of associations of a word that is caused by words meaning which tend to appear in its environment. For example : the word “*pretty*” and “*handsome*”. It has the same meaning that is “*good looking*”.

g. Thematic meaning

The last is thematic meaning which defines as how something is communicated by the way speaker and writer arranges the messages such as their ordering and emphasizing. For example:

A. “*Mrs Bessi Smith donated the first prize*”

B. “*The first prize was donated by Mrs.Bessi Smith*”

Example (A) and (B) has different communicative value because their context is not same. The sentence “*Mrs Bessi Smith donated the first prize*” is createted to answer the question what is Mrs .Bessi Smith donated? While, the

sentence *The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessi Smith*” will answer for question “who is donated the first prize?”

Fromkin (1990:205) point out that there are two categories of meaning. The first one is denotative meaning. It is related to scientific language that involves the factual objective information. Denotative meaning shows the real or literal meaning to the fact without any interpretation. It can also be called intellectual meaning of a word. In this case dictionary definitions are included to denotative meaning. The second type meaning is connotative meaning. It is the suggestive meaning of a word- all the values judgment, and status implied by a word, the historical and associative accretion of unspoken significance behind the literal meaning. Connotation meaning is a kind of meaning that relate to emotional values or additional meaning beyond its central meaning. Therefore, idiomatic expression is type of language style that the meaning concern with connotative or imaginative.

To conclude, meaning is the central point of communication. Meaning itself has several classifications. They are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, reflected meaning, denotative meaning and thematic meaning. All of these types that given by Leech are used to find the semantics meaning of idiomatic expressions in this research. It is the most important point to know the successful of interactions.

B. Idiomatic Expression

1. Definition of Idiomatic Expressions

Idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be expressed literally or word by word. It consists of two or more words in the form of phrase where the phrase is understood as a unit. It means that if the idiom defined by their each word, it will have different meaning because when words are created into the form of phrase, it has their own meaning. In other words, the creation of words where the meaning cannot get from their literal word in a language, whether written or spoken, is called an idiom.

It is undoubted that meaning is the most important factor when talking about semantic feature of idioms. Figurative meaning is the basic characteristic of idioms to decide whether a fixed expression is an idiom or not. According to Vinogradov (1977), the meaning of an idiom is “the special chemical mixture” of the meaning of all components, which is completely new in quality. For example, “*to take one’s medicine*”. It means to accept something unpleasant, for instance, punishment, without protesting or complaining. It cannot be understood based on the component words of the idiom for their meaning is far from the same as that of the set phrase. Henceforth, it is important to understand idioms metaphorically rather than literally.

English linguists have a different way in defining idiom. According to Balinger (1975: 100) defined idiom as a group of words with set of meanings that

cannot be calculated by adding the separate meaning parts. It means that an idiom is a phrase that is not clear by getting it from the headword.

Then, Seidle and McMordie (1988:4) said that the idiom is a number of words which are taken together, whereas the meaning is something different from the individual words when they stand alone. Idiom in spoken or written text is made by combines some words that cannot directly find their meaning by knowing from their single words. Practically, when idiom used in communication, they will appear in the form of phrase.

Then, Cruse (1986:37) says that an idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meaning of its part. He adds that an idiom is lexically complex but semantically simple. From this statement, he defined the term idiom should consists of more than one lexical constituent and arrange by combination of words or lexical but the meaning is come from the use of that words as unit.

Another linguist, Fromkin and Rodman (1988:236) state that the idiom is a fixed phrase consisting of more than one word which the meaning cannot be guessed from the meaning of individual word. Their statement before explain that idiom is a group or words whose meaning has no association with the original meaning of the individual word.

However, according to Kunin (2006), the meaning of an idiom is either partly or completely different from the meaning of all components. In case of any

partial difference, their figurative meaning is not different from the literal one. The partly different ones are such as from *door to door*, *give and take*, *cry for the moon*, etc. The meaning of these idioms can be guessed from the meaning of their components.

Based on the linguist's explanation above, it can be said that idiom is a multiword construction whose meaning cannot be reached from the meaning of its constituent. Meanwhile, it also cannot be understood literally because they have such characteristics that make them to the other words or phrases.

An idiomatic expression is a group of words which as a whole, has a unitary or figurative meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words. Hence, the meaning of the idiomatic expressions is not the sum total or literal meaning of the words taken individually. The comprehension of this expression in fact requires learners to go beyond a simple word-by-word comprehension strategy and to integrate figurative meaning into contextual information (Shuang, 2007).

Particular idiomatic expressions have developed an unusual arrangement or choice of words. Some parts cannot be changed at all. According to Baker (1995:63), idiomatic expression has some characteristics that allow no variation in form under normal circumstances, unless the speaker or writer cannot normally do any of the following terms. They are:

- It cannot change the order of the words in the idiomatic expressions. For example:
- The phrase “*the long and the short of it*”, this idiomatic expression means “need to be said”, the structure cannot be changed into “*the short and the long of it*”, even it is correct in grammatical rule.
- A word from the idiomatic expression cannot be deleted. For example: The phrase “*spill the beans*” that means “to tell the secret to someone who is not supposed to know about it”. It cannot allow if one of the elements from their word is deleted because it will be meaningless.
- The word of idiomatic expression cannot be added. For example:
- The phrase of “*the long and the short of it*” cannot be changed by any words becomes “*the very long and the short of it*”.
- A word of an idiomatic expression cannot be replaced. For example:
- The idiomatic meaning in the phrase *the long and the short of it* will be meaningless if it replaces one of their words even the word has the same word class. Such as “*the tall and the short of it*”.
- The grammatical structure of the idiomatic expression cannot be changed. For example: The grammatical structure of the phrase “*face the music*” in idiomatic expression cannot be changed to “*the music was faced*” even it is correct in grammatical function in order to make the sentences that has the lexical meaning.

From the explanation above, in learning idiomatic expressions, one needs to know about the deep concept of idiom, like what have been explained before. Idiomatic expressions are not consisting of single words. But, they are covered in fixed of string words. Other points that idiomatic expressions have are the idiom words which cannot be change, cannot be deleted, cannot be replaced, cannot be added, and changing their grammatical structure. So, there are rules that idiomatic expressions have.

2. Differentiations among Idiom, Proverb and Metaphor

People sometimes get confusing to differentiate among idiomatic expression, proverb and metaphor. Basically, Idiomatic expression, proverb, and metaphor are three aspects that have close relationship. Each of them has the intended meaning. But, they are different. These three aspects have their own specifications. Here they are:

a. Idiom and proverb

Idioms have been defined as fixed expressions whose meaning cannot be worked out by combining the literal meaning of its individual words. Proverbs, however, is defined differently as “a short well-known sentence or phrase that gives advice or says something is generally true in life. According to Meider (2004: 32), a proverb is a simple, concrete and popular saying, which expresses the truth, the wisdom, moral lessons, and traditional norms based on common sense or the practical

experience of humanity. They are usually expressed in simile, fixed, easy to remember and are passed through generations.

It is undeniable that idioms and proverbs have close relations. The similarities between them, however, are not broad enough to mingle these two concepts together. They still own its typical features that differentiate one from the other. Based on Vinegradov in Langlotz (2006) there are two ways that differentiate between proverb and idiom. It is from their grammar and function. On grammatical respect, an idiom is a set expression and a part of a sentence rather than a perfect sentence. Hence, it is equivalent merely to a phrase. For example: *“to twist somebody’s arm”*. In contrast, proverb is defined as a fully made sentence, demonstrating the whole idea to judge the value of social relationship, to carry the experience about the life, to provide people with moral lessons or to disapprove of a particular issue. For example *“do not count your chickens before they are hatched”* It is a complete sentence whose meaning can be understood as “it is not good to be too confident of success until it actually happens”.

Second way to differentiate idiom and proverb come from their function. Proverb expresses the whole idea of judgment, general truth about life or moral lessons. Functionally, a proverb therefore can be considered as a perfect literature work which brings three basic functions: perception, aestheticism and education. Idioms, on the other hand, do not draw a comment, a life experience, a moral lesson

or any criticism. Additionally, idioms could not become a perfect literature work. Therefore, idioms belong to the language only.

In conclusion, idioms and proverbs are so alike that people frequently take them into parallel consideration when studying a language. The close relations between idioms and proverbs, however, cannot reflect their complete similarities. They are still distinguishable for their differences in grammar and function.

b. Idiom and Metaphor

Idiom and metaphor are two language styles that naturally happen in a language including English. This linguistics phenomenon influences the readers or listeners understanding because it is not easy to get the meaning. It means that the meaning of idiom and metaphor cannot be directly found from each component of words they made. Knowles and Moon (2005:5) state that:

Metaphor are instance of non-literal language that involves some kind of comparison or identification, the comparison in a metaphor is implicit. If we say that someone is a fox or something is a jewel, it means that we are comparing them to a fox or a jewel, and means that they have some qualities that are traditionally associated with foxes or jewel.

From the quotation above, it can be concluded that in metaphor there is direct comparison between two things or objects that are associated. The things: objects or concepts that metaphor compare has similarities. Idiom, in contrast, is the

component of the words which has no association with the words or elements that idiom made up and the combination of words has no similarities each others.

3. Kinds of Idiomatic Expressions

According to Palmer (1981:82) stated that there are two kinds of idiomatic expressions based on the meaning of the idioms itself. Both of them are total idiom and partial idiom. An idiom can be categorized to the total idiom whether the parts of individual words of phrase becomes one unit. For instance, “*take it easy*”. The phrase of idiomatic expression means “relax” or “do not worry”. This is called total idiom because the phrase “*take it easy*” has no association with the original meaning of the individual words. It becomes meaningless if one of the phrases interpreted from its lexical meaning. Differ from the total idiom a partial idiom is defined if one part of idiomatic form still has its own lexical meaning. It means that one of the words of idiom has its usual meaning, but the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the particular sequence. For example: “*the bank has given us the money, now we have **the green light** to the start the project*” (Broukal, 1994:21).

From the example above, the meaning can be guessed even though it may never have been heard before. If the phrase *green light* associate with the *green light*, where the green means “go” It can imagined that the idiom means “*to give someone permission to start something*”.

Next, Seidle and McMordie (1988:13) an idiom may have different kinds; it can be classified into irregular and regular. Both in these two kinds, the grammatical correctness will not influence the meaning of the idiom itself. The Irregular form can also be divided into two. First, irregular form with clear meaning, for example: “*give someone to understand*”, “*do someone proud*” and *do the dirty on someone*. Second, irregular form with unclear meaning, for example: “*go great guns*” and “*be at draggers drawn*”. Then, the second kind is regular form. Most of idiom belongs to this form where the form is regular but the meaning is difficult to be understood. For example: “*cut no ice*” and “*bring the house down*”

Another linguist Vinogradov in Langlotz (2006) states that idioms include three kinds: phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations. Phraseological fusion is the highest stage of integrating together. In such kind of idioms, the meaning of the components and that of the whole group are of no relevance. In other words, the meanings of constituents are perceived by the meaning of the whole so thoroughly that they cannot be understood unless they are as a whole unit. In reverse, the meaning of the whole could not be found through the meaning of each element. For instance, the idiom “*out of the blue*” is of no relevance to color for it means “suddenly and unexpectedly”. It is obvious that the complete stability of lexical components and grammatical structure of fusion have made such kind of idioms become specific for every language. It is therefore unfeasible to translate them literally into other languages. It is also impossible to find the

equivalent meaning between the meanings of each component word in the two languages.

Next, phraseological unities are partially non-motivated. The coherence in phraseological unities is not as remarkable as in phraseological fusions. Also, the meaning of the whole unit at times can be perceived through the meaning of its components. This it represents another feature of such kind of idiom, which is known as a synonymic substitution. In phraseological unities, changing a word for another synonym is acceptable. For example: “*to have a hard job doing something*” (to find it difficult to do something). In short, understanding the meaning from this kind of idiom is easier.

The last kind is Phraseological combinations. Unlike phraseological fusions which are fully non-motivated and phraseological unities which are partially non-motivated, phraseological combinations are motivated. In other words, in phraseological combinations, the meaning of the whole can be inferred from the meaning of its components. Specifically, this kind of idiom’s structure includes one component giving word- for-word meaning and other giving figurative one. The meaning of the idiom can be partly worked out to the literal meaning of one component and the figurative meaning would express complete meaning of the whole unit. In the idiom “*meet somebody’s eyes*” which means “look straight at somebody”

because you realize that they are looking at you”, “meet” is used figuratively while somebody’s eyes is used in its direct meaning.

So, in classifying the kinds of idiomatic expression, each linguist has different ways. In related from these studies, the kinds of idiomatic expression in this research used the theory given by Palmer because the classification of idiom kinds found in this novel. The kinds of idioms are total and partial idiom.

4. Structures of Idiomatic Expression

Boatner in Yinman, Ke, Wingchi, and Shuang (2010), idiom is new meaning description to a group of word which have its own meaning. He classifies idiom into two. They are lexemic idiom and phrasal form idiom. Both of these idioms will explain as follows:

1. Lexemic Idioms consists of:

a. Verbal in nature idiom

It is the idiom which have verb as the core of the meaning in its construction, such as: *get away, call up, turn off, pick up, find out, look at, look for, pick out talk over, stand up get along, take part*. Practically, it can be seen in this sentence *He **went off with** 10,000,000 dollars of the company’s money.*

b. Adjectival in nature idiom

Adjectival in nature idiom is the idiom which have adjective as the core of the meaning in its construction, such as :*born-yesterday, man to man, knock out, pint -size, out of one's head, full fledge every other, dry behind the ears, caught short, on the blink, go-go*

c. Nominal in nature idiom

Nominal in nature idiom is the idiom which have noun as the core of the meaning in its construction, such as: *all the same, apple of one's eyes, waiting list, grab bag, eye shadow, cold fish, eager beaver, cat house.*

d. Adverbial in nature idiom

Adverbial in nature idiom is the idiom which have adverb as the core of the meaning in its construction, such as : *after all, back and forth, face-to-face, out of nowhere, pit a pat from way back en masse, even so, at one's feet, arm in arm, hear and now, world without end.*

2. Phrase form idiom

Phrase form idiom, well known as word or phrase in written form or utterances which is used by man or certain group of society to express their ideas of something . Such as: *to fly the handle, to blow one's slack, to build the castle in the air, to be caught, to kick the bucket, to have one's heart in one's mouth, to win the*

day, to keep an eye on, to fall upon, to play second fiddle, to march in Indian file, to have a bee in one's bonnet, to paddle in your canoe

According to Allshop and Woods (1990) explain the use of idiom based and they classify the structure into six. First, *X + Adjective*, in this structure x refers to verb, noun, and adjective. The x is functioned as intensifier of adjective. For examples: *pitch black, crystal clear, die hard*. Second, *Like + phrase*, this form is aimed to show comparison, and it stress on the situation. For examples: *Like a cat in the brick, like a redreg to a bull*. The third structure is *Be as adjective as*. This form stress on so that we can get clear meaning from it. For example: *As clear as new pin, as clear as crystal*. Fourth, *Verb + like*. This form refers to some one's action, by comparing something to get good result from what he has done. For examples: *To eat like a horse, to go like a bomb*. Then the fifth structure is *not + verb + another noun*. This structure can be seen in this example: *not to be in the market*. And the last structure is *When + it comes to*. This form shows in this example: *when it comes to adventure holiday, nothing will stop me, when it comes to heavy work, it stand reason that men are better than women*.

According to Seidle and McMordie (1988:5) idioms take many different forms and structures. They can be very short or rather long. A large number of idiom consists of some combination of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbial preposition and particles which appear together and make up a new face by its combination.

Idiomatic expressions in case of its structure, can be divided into two classifications. They are adjectives and noun combination. The other is formed by verb with preposition and adverbial particles.

a. Adjectives and noun in combination

Seidle and McMordie (1988:58) explain about six types of words combination in forming the idiomatic expression. Those are as follow:

1) Pairs of adjectives

Adjective is defined as word that names a quality. English has many phrases which contain two adjectives join together by “*and*”, “*but*” or “*so*” . Manser(1995) said “*and*” is used to connect the same part of speech, phrases or clauses. Whereas “*but*” is used to show the contrast or exception while “*or*” is used to introduce the words or phrases that explain the same as another. So, it is used to express uncertainty about a person, place and thing.

Related with the explanation above, the idiom will be seen in combination of adjectives that limited by, “*and*”, “*but*”, and “*or*”.

For example: “*we had a lot of business last week. The orders were coming in*

right and left (Broukal, 1994:42)

“*Right and left*” at the example above, is classified as idiomatic expressions. It is the combination of two adjectives and separate by conjunction “and”. Here, the idiom right and left means in large number from every side.

Another example can be seen in this sentence:

“*He doesn’t rush things. He’s a slow but sure worker and the end product is always worth waiting for*” (Seidle and McMordie, 1988: 79).

From the example above, the words that is written in italic “*slow but sure*” is an idiomatic expression which is combined from two adjectives, “*slow*” and “*sure*”. And this pairs of adjectives is separated by “*but*”.

2) Pairs of nouns

English has so many noun which always occur together and have a fix order. Noun itself means a word used to name a person, place, thing or idea. It is rather difficult to explain why one noun comes first not the other one. However, long usage has established the order which must not changed.

For example: *alpha and omega*

It means the beginning and the end, the first and the end, or it can also refers to god. Another example can be seen in the idiom “*song and dance*” in the sentence “I thing we didn’t have to listen to such a long song and dance”.

3) Compound adjectives

In English, it is common to see the adjectives consist of a few words. It usually appears in colloquial English and in newspaper. These adjectives are usually used hyphenated; mark (-) for joining two words or parts of words. For example, "*hole – and – corner*" refers to the secret or underhand method. Other example is *hit-and-run* which refers to the driver who drives away after causing an accident in which there was material damage or damage person.

4) Adjectives + noun phrases

The idiomatic phrases may cause difficulty for the learner because their special meaning which is free of the context. For example: "*the blind date*" refers to an arranged social meeting of two persons who do not know each other. This example consists of adjective and noun phrase is only understood by the learner.

5) Noun phrase

In idiomatic expression, the occurrence of noun phrases are not strange anymore. But the problem is how this usage can be meaningful. For example: "*an apple of one's eye*" means as something or someone who is very dear to someone.

6) Proper names (adjectives + noun)

A proper name is formed by combination of adjective + noun. It becomes the symbol that has been marked out clearly in all human communities. For example:

black power” refers to the name of a movement to promote the interest of lack people anywhere.

b. Verbs with preposition and adverbial particles

Seidle and McMordie (1980:102) the combination of verb + preposition or particle result in a separate unit of meaning. It means the total of meaning of their combination. For example: “ *he decided to pack his job in*”. In this idiomatic expression, there is no relationship between the lexical meaning to the idiomatic meaning. Additionally, Seidle and McMordie (1988:102) and McPortland(1981:x) said there are six verb patterns in forming the idiomatic expressions by using three components of words ;verb + particle, verb + preposition, and verb+ particles+ preposition. Practically, each of them appear in some patterns. The patterns as follow:

1) Intransitive + particle

Example: “ *if things pan out we hope to get Bank loan and the computer service business.*” The phrase pan out means to succeed or to have a good result.

2) Intransitive + preposition

Example: *his speech was carefully prepared, but it didn't come across*

The phrase come accross refers to be understood clearly.

3) Intransitive + particle+ preposition

Example: *Most of my colleagues have gone down with flu.*

The italic phrase means in fall with ill.

4) Transitive + preposition

Example: *Tom is a good speaker . he always gets his ideas across to his audience without the slightest effort.*

The phrase gets (something) across means make one's meaning or ideas clear.

5) Transitive + particle + preposition

Example: *I have sill got electic drill ; i'll drop it by on my way home tomorrow.*

The phase dropt (something) by on refers to bring or take.

To conclude, the structure of idioms is a description of the rules that govern idioms formed which is fixed through combination of some word classes. Generally, the structures of the idioms can be classified into two categories; idiom with adjective and noun in combination, and verb with preposition and adverbial particle. Both of the types wil help learner to know and and get deep understanding about the forming idioms without difficulties.

C. The Nature of Novel

Fiction can be defined as imaginative and creatively describing of imaginary events. The fiction is formed in prose or narrative text provided by aesthetically style. Semi (1997:71) defined fiction as the theory of life event of an author's creation presented with an aesthetic style.

Some important elements of fictions are plot, characters, scene, point, of view, and style. Style is a most significant aspect of fiction technique used by the author. It may reflect an author's originality and their style of language. As in Koesnosubroyo (1988:124), style is usually confined to mean the element of language, words, syntax, and punctuation, everything from the simple mechanic that may reflect an author's originality in writing. Furthermore, Thornborrow and Wareign (1998:3), style is usually understood as the selection of certain linguistic forms or features over other possible one. They also explained that the goal of stylistic is not simply to describe the formal features of text, but it also aims to show their functional significance for the interpretation of the text or in order to relate literary effects to linguistic where these are felt to be relevant.

The truth of fiction tells a story that is made up the specific details of the story. It probably did not occur in exactly the way described, in this place, at this time to characters with these names. The most important quality of good fiction is the truth which tells about being human and struggling to make sense of complex world (Madden, 1998:84).

Novel, which is the main focus of this study, is one of the genres in fiction. The novel consists of imaginary and imaginative prose. According to Wales (1989), fiction is more likely to be thought as a genre of consisting of imaginary and imaginative prose narrative, mainly novels, but also short stories. Novel is a book

length story in the form of prose which talks about either imaginary or historical characters.

In short, delivering the story in novel usually uses an interesting language and various expressions. The language style that mostly used is figurative language. Such as: metaphor, simile, personification, etc. In other words, the role of diction in describing and explaining the story in novel is functioned to attract the readers' attention and make them feel comfortable in reading the novel. So, they can understand about the story and by using the good language, it can also avoid the readers' from feeling bored.

D. Previous Studies

There were four people who researched on idiomatic expressions. Yeni (1997) analyzed the occurrence of the idiomatic expression in four different TV serial. In his studies she focused on the four common type of idiom. They are pairs of nouns, similes, phrasal verb and actions which represent feeling or emotion. At her research she got the percentage for the idiom occurrence that are 67 % for pairs of nouns, 20 % idioms in the form of similes, 16 % for phrasal form and the less one is 7 % for the verbs and actions.

Dealing with idiom, Simpson and D. Mendis (2003) studies about 'a corpus-based study of idioms in academic speech. They said a mastery of idioms is often equated with native speaker fluency, but it is difficult for language teachers and

material writers to make principled decisions about which idiom should be taught and which give the vast inventory of idioms in native speaker repertoire. They argue that evidence from such a corpus can be quite informative for language teachers when the primary target language domain matches of the corpus. This research has shown; firstly, which idioms that often occur in academic speech and which are rare. Secondly, the distribution of idiom in subgenres of academic speech seems to be unpredictable on the basis of categories either on the level of interactiveness or on the academic division.

Then, Cahyono (2005) analyzed about English idiomatic expressions in the lyric of rage against the machine songs album: 1992. In this research, he focused only about the types of idiomatic expression in the lyric of rage against machine songs album. The result of the study shows, there are 4 types of phrases founded in the lyric of rage against the machine songs: Verb phrase, Noun phrase, Adjective phrase and Adverbial phrase.

Then, Fauziah (2006) who interested in analyzing English compound words as idiom in cool and smart magazines. In her research she analyzed two general forms of idioms. They are idioms with preposition and adverbial particles. She also analyzed the syntactical functions of idioms as subject, object, predicate, adverb and compliment. In her researched she found that the idioms with preposition are mostly used in “*cool and smart magazine*”.

Then, in fact, there are some researchers that has been done related to idiomatic phenomenon. It shows that learning about idiom is important to learn deeply. Their researched had been seen this cases in television, magazine, and song. At this object, each of researchers looks idiomatic expression in different side. Each of them paying attention into the types and also the meaning related to the context of the use of idiomatic expression that appears in those objects. All of these research shows that learning about idiom is important to learn deeply.

Unlike the previous studies, this research also sees the types of idiomatic expressions and also their meaning. The meaning in this research did not see based on the context but it used the semantic studies that are types of the semantic meaning of idiomatic expressions. Completely, this research tried to answers the research questions that are the structures, types of semantic meaning, kinds and also the tendency of semantic meaning of the idiomatic expression in "*The Lost Symbol*" novel.

E. Conceptual Framework

Idiomatic expressions are expressions that appear in written communication, like in novel. The idiomatic expression can be studied from the structures, meanings, and also kinds. The structures of idiomatic expression can be divided into two. They are adjective and noun in combination and verbs with preposition and adverbial particles. Then, the meanings of idiomatic expressions can be found through the meaning based on the phrases of the words. Besides, the meaning can also be known

from the context. Next, for the kind of idiomatic expressions is known related to the meaning of the idiomatic expressions that also classify into two parts. They are total and partial idioms. For more understanding, it is drawn in a scheme below:

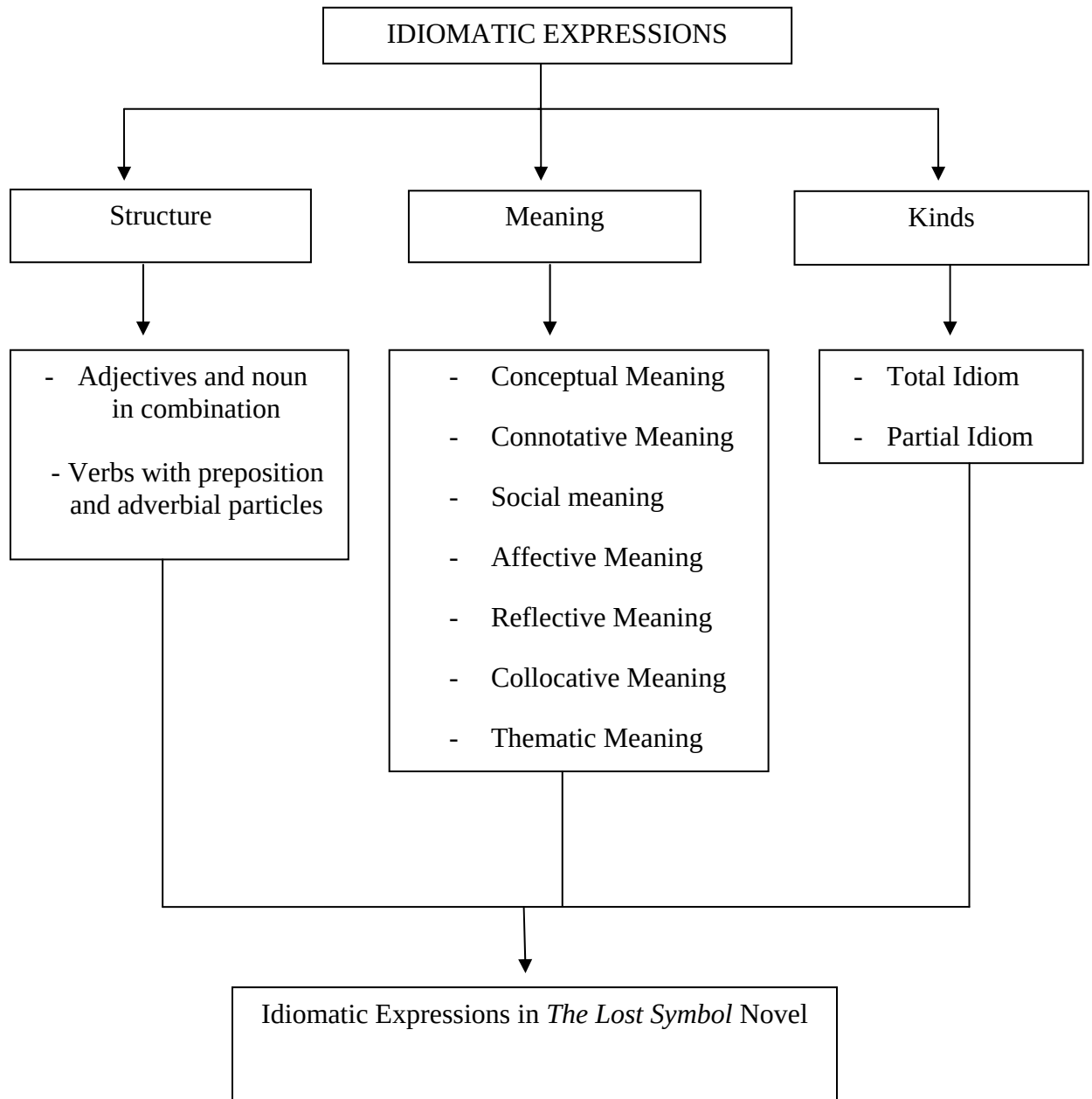


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on analysis and finding above, we can get some conclusion. The first one is idiomatic expression have various forms. The appearance of idiomatic expression form that used in literary work especially in novel is different with the use of idiomatic expression in others literary work or in conversation. Related to this, the tendency of the form in this researched is belonged to the noun phrase.

The second is about the kinds of idiomatic expression in novel *The Lost Symbol*. There are two kinds of idiomatic expression found in this novel. They are total and partial idiom. It is implied that in a novel especially novel *the lost symbol*, the writer used to combined in using idiomatic expressions in development their story. Additionally, the frequency of the total idiom is more than partial idiom. So that, he this case is influenced the level of the readers in understanding the story.

The third conclusion is about the types of semantic meaning of idiomatic expression in novel *The Lost Symbol*. Based on the finding, the types that mostly idiomatic expression has are connotative meaning. This finding shows that idiomatic expressions are not allowed to translate their words literally. In short, as a part of semantic meaning, idiomatic expressions do not have connotative meaning.

B. Suggestions

In this research, the researcher analyzed and explained about the forms, types of semantics meaning, kinds and the tendency of idiomatic expressions found in novel *The Lost Symbol*. The form of the idiomatic expressions is classifying based on Seidle and McMordie theories, the types is analyzing based on seven types of meaning owns by Leech, kinds of idiomatic expressions use Palmer theories. The researcher realized that this research is not perfect and because of that, the researcher needs some critics and corrections from the readers in order to make this research better or as a guide to make the researcher learn how to make a good research in the future.

Then, from result of the study, it can be said that idiom is interesting object to be studied since there are still many aspects of the idiom that need to be analyzed deeply. The researcher hopes that other discussions can develop and improve this topic in the future. Because of that, the researcher suggests to analyze other part of idiom, like studying about the meaning of idiom in context. It means that analysis idiom based on pragmatics point of view. Besides, she also suggest to research about the form of idiom by doing comparative study. Additionally, using comparative study also can be done to analysze idiomatic expression by comparing two forms of idioms with different culture. Furthermore, the comprehension of idiomatic expression by students can be firther research taht can be done. In analyzed this research is done by using psycholinguistic studies.

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